## Amugements.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING, at 8, DON CESAR DE BAZAN: Messers. Leeter Wallack, John Gilbert, Chas Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, Browne,
Miss Madeline Henrighess, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Mary Barrett,
Mile, Lina Wendel, Mess Louise Cerman.

THIS EVENING, INGOMAR THE SARBARIAN, Miss Beterman as Parthesia, Mosara, J. C. Cowper, Geo. Becks, J. G. Bornett, E. S. Holmes, D. E. Ralbon, J. W. Blaisdell, Danvers, Barry, Miss Mary Wells.

THIS EVENING At R. THE THREE GUARDSMEN Mes.
John Wood, Madama Methus-Scheller, Miss Kate Newton Messrs.
Geo. Fawcett Rowe, G. C. Boutlave, J. B. Studley, C. H. Rockwell,
G. W. Chrrison, J. H. Studlard, Geo. Kames, James Lewis, J. J.
Hind, J. J. Leigh, G. H. Morton.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING at 14-ALL HALLOW-EVE; On, SNAP-APPLE NIGHT, Mr. and Sr. Barney Williams, THE YANKEE COURTSHIP; Mrs. Barney Williams, To conclude with the face, BARNEY THE BAROS, Mr. Barney Williams.

BROADWAY THEATER
THIS EVENING, May Adm bases Menken in MAZEPPA.

WOOD'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING, THE ELVES, Or, THE STATUE BRIDENAN, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING: The World Sisters, Madame

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATER.

THIS EVENING, DON CESAR DE BAZAN: Benefit of W.
H. Whalley, Mr. Myrden, Miss S. Steele. Pantomine—THE
SCHOOLMASTER M. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. K. Fox. OLIVER
TWIST: Mass R. Denvil, Mr. W. H. Whalley.

THIS EVENING at 9, EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PER-FORMANCES Mr. Janes Robinson, Little Clarence, Master Segrist, Mr. James E. Cooke, Mrs. Carbotta de Burg.

RRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

THIS EVENING, TAMING THE ELEPHANT, LES MISERABLES TROLEAN CALCOTS LUCINDA AT THE SORREE
CLOG REEL, THE BLACK BRIGADE, SHYLOCK, OF THE
JEW OF CHATHAM ST Mesers, Dan Bryant, Rollin Howard, N.

S. P. AVERY'S GALLERY, No. 694 Broadway. TO DAY, exhibition of Washington Allatin's painting. "SPALA-TRO'S VISION OF THE BLOODY HAND."

STUDIO BUILDING, No. 15 West Tenth-st.

TO DAY and THES EVENING, exhibition of MARBLE STATUES by Larkin O, Mead, p. THE BATTLE STORY," "LA CONTA DINELLA," "EUGO" and others."

THIS EVENING CONCERT Mr. Thompson, Mrs. J. S. Thompson, A. Alexander Robberg, Mr. Honry E. Browne, Mrs. Boardman, Mr.

## Buginess Notices.

LIPE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CONPANY of Syranuse, N. Y.

...... \$200,000 Insures against Accidents of all kinds.

President. A. A. Howert. Vice-President, G. F. CONSTOCK-Secretary, TREODORS F. ANDREWS.

GENERAL REPERENCES.
The Hon. RECERN E. FANTON, Governor of New-York.
The Hon. Horatio Savnour, Utics, N. Y. DEAN RICHMOND, Buffalo, N. Y.

OFFICE No. II. WALLST., N. Y., John Shaville, No. 13 Montgomery-st., Jetsey City, Genora Agent for Jersey City, Hadron City, Hoboken and Newark. Agents wanted.

LADIES AUGUS.
CURTAIN MATRICALA,
WINDOW STADES,
LACE CERTAINS
AN

FAMILY LINENS. WALBAVEN'S

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. Brown's "Venwivens Compres" will destrow worms without injury to the

the trackle often cause projected sickness.

REMOVAL .- The Office of the NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE Co. has been removed to that very eligibly located Office No. 141 Broadway, directly in the rear of the Gebbard Insorance Co. Purchasers desizing to see the "National" in operation will apply to ABRAN Requa. General Agent.

Reference is made to the principal Purveyors, Confectioners and Ho-

and at the Depot, No. 49 Celar st. 50 cents a how

—Whether it were better to chew an inferior quality of tobacco, or to chew that fuscious article known as the Solak Fixe Ctt Chewiso Tonacco! The Chewiso Tonacco! The Chewiso Hard and that all who have used the Solah have decided, and the decision of each one that has tried it, is "for my part, so long as Solah can be had for money, this is the only brand of tobacco I will use; there is no use of taking about any other brands." It is manufactured at the City Tobacco Works, Nos. 286 and 286 Foltonial. For sale everywhere.

most wonderful medicine ever brought before the nubile. A gentie-men of this city, who had her the use of his limbs, and had used contches for over air months, has been completely cared by one bottle. Tell your afflicted friends to try up it never fails.

Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthina, Hoarseness, &c. No. 63 Fourth ave. or C. Fox. No. 31 Bareisy-st.

OLD PRICES for Lack and Muslin Centains. At RELT's, No. 44: Broadway.

VANILLA BEANS-Prime quality, in quantities to all purphasers, for sale by TAFF & TELER, importers of Drogs &c.,

FOUNTAINS, VASES AND GARDEN ORNAMENTS.

PIRE AND BURGLAN SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bunkers and Blacchants Safes. Manyin & Co., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnot-st., Phila. DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BEDBUGS .- Kills upon

touch, curls them up as fire does a leaf, and remains of permanent effect. Try it, and sleep in peace. Sold by all live Drugglata.

CHOLERA! CHOLERA!!—CARLETON & HOVEY'S

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2. WILLOX & GIBBS'S SEWING-MACHINE, 508 Broadway.

THE UNION BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE—Sold exclusively by the Singer Manufacturing Company. No. 458 Broadway FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES—Best to the world.

FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

HOWR SEWING MACHINE COMPANY .- ELIAS HOWR.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

PROTECT THE TOES.—Children's COPPER-TIPPED

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY HAND-sons, Supportuna, &c.—Marse & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey vel. Ludy attendant.

Wigs, Tournes, and Ornamental Hair, first qual-

CHOLERA DISARMED!!! THE CHIEF CAUSE OF PRETILENCE DESTROYED DR. D. F. COURTANT'S DISINFECTING CHEMICAL FLUIDS.

The use of these desirecteds would have prevented the cases holers in Ninety third and Molberry ata.

gases—not inquitions to obcasals in which they are used.

Powate & Thompson, No. 42 Cedar-st., N. Y.,

remedy, and should be in every house. Try it.

THE KNOX "HAT."-Gentlemen of taste prefer the

THE GAY WORLD, THE BUSINESS WORLD, THE PRO-

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Sore Throat, owners Compound Balaam of Fix Trocinss are a reliable remedy hysicisms highly recommend them, Soldby Bruzgists, 533 Hudson at

RIDGEWOOD DISINFFICTING POWDER.-Cheaper and

MOTT'S CHEMICAL -POMADE restores gray hair, thout dyeing is the finest hair dressing known. Use no dyes, or paid preparations. Depot No. 31 Barciay st.

New-Dork Dailn Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1866.

To Advertisers.

We will thank our advertising customers to hand in

their Advertisements at as early an hoor as possible. If received after 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

The Tribune in London.

STEVENS BROTHERS 'American Agents for Libearies, 17 Hourietts et. Covert Garden, W. C., are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE They will also receive Seasous-ross and Assertances.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Additional accounts of the riotous difficulties at Mem-phis reach us by telegraph. It appears the first disorder subsided, and afterward hostilities were again renewed,

enforce a more quiet condition of affairs.

The new Excise law works smoothly thus far. The number of ticenses issued in this city is 404; in Brooklyn, 176. The first arrest under the law was that of William King on Wednesday. King is proprietor of a drinking place on Broadway, near Thirteenth-st., and is charged with keeping open after 12 o'clock at night. He was bailed in \$500. It has been decided that the same person may have separate licenses for doing business in different localities.

At a meeting of the New-York Chamber of Commerce yesterday, Mr. A. A. Low was redicated President, and delivered an address on reassuming the functions of the office. Thanks were voted to Gen. Kilpatrick and Com. Rodgers for their conduct in the Valparaiso matter. Other interesting business was considered. Among the visitors to the Chamber were the Rev. H. W. Beecher and Gov. Parsons of Alabama.

The case of George Law against the City of New-York,

The case of George Law against the City of New 100s, rivolving \$7,000, and growing out of the Battery exten-on, was before Judge Clerke of the Supreme Court yes-colay, on a motion by Mr. O'Gorman to open a judgment gainst the corporation. The decision is reserved.

than \$350,000, the heaviest losses being the Union Bank, the Continental Bank, Black & Spaulding and Cronise & Co. Detective science is being brought to bear on this case with great discrimination.

At Hudson City, N. J., vesterday morning, a wagon

horse was killed.

Mr. Mercer, of steamship Continental memory, finds himself the subject of sundry actions at law brought to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by several of his passengers to the Pacific Coast.

The furniture, properties, scenery, and other appurten-ances of Lucy Rushion's Theater were sold by suction-yesterlay—a Mr. Allen being the purchaser of the entire inventory of chattels.

A Committee of Investigation is now engaged at the Fernan Headquarters, in Seventeenth-st. Meanwhile af-fairs are in a very quiet condition on both sides of the Fernan line.

The people of Ottawa, C. W., gave Lord Monck, the Governor-General, a very flattering reception yesterday, on his reaching that place to take up a permanent resi-

The trial of the Cornwall (Canada) Fenians will go over

Gen. Meade was announced at Portland, Me., yesterday t was probable the troops from Eastport would be re It was probable the troops from Eastport would be re-manded to their posts.

By order of Judge Buxton, at Wilmington, N. C., a thite man was whiteed variance.

The San Francisco bond robbery case was before United

States Commissioner Osborn yesterday, and will again b heard to-day.

The Mobile Cadets have been feting Semmes, and during the entertainment, the ex-pirate was toasted as " our hon-

The New-York State Sheep Fair will be held at Rochester three days, beginning with Tuesday of next

At Fort Edward, N. Y., yesterday morning fire de-stroyed a paper mill and pottery, at a loss of \$55,000. Gold sold yesterday at 12%, and closed at 12%. Gold-

bearing Government stocks are stronger. Money is easy at 4w5 per cent, and is steadily tending toward lower rates. In 64 27, and good at 71 27 per cent. The business of the Solite Treasury was. Receipts. 82, 19,986 01—for Customs, 8476,000; Payments. \$2, 189,575 82; Balance, \$63,118,954 04; Coin Notes.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MAY 3.—The report of the Conference Committee on

e Cuba Telegraph bill was presented and agreed to. A

resolution of inquiry as to further accommodations for the

John Ericsson \$13,930 for plans of the Princeton, and to

was whipped yesterday as a punishment for the

till next Fall, by reason of a division of opinion ar the magistrates sitting at the recent examination.

The Ross forgeries are stated to reach in amount

containing two persons, was struck by a Philade train, and both occupants of the carriage were injure such a manner as to make their recovery doubtful. horse was killed.

botter than Chloride of Lime. Druggiets liberally dealt with. Man-ufactured solely by the HARLAM CHEMICAL WORKS. Office No. 105 South at. New York.

WRITE, No. 303 Canal-st.

opposite the Brandreth Her

lecause the more you test them the better you find them. Fancy Hats for Ladies, Minees and Children.

THE HAT FASHIONS OF THE DAY.

military communication between the States was called up and debated yesterday in the Senate, the discussion being mainly by the friends of the measure. Wo trust they will leave its opponents to do most of the These agents are decelerates, antisoptics, antipotrescents, and disinfectants in the arisotific meaning of the words. They remove noxious tasks and dors by chemical principles—leaving in their places health of air; they are destroyers and not energy absorberts of poisonous talking. It is desirable that a vote should be had at an early day, and we do not imagine that the result will be affected by argument or entreaty. The partisans of railway monopoly will vote against the bill; other Senators will vote for it; and the matter is so General and Sol. Agents for the United States and the Canadas, to whom all orders should be addressed. For sale by all Druggis's and General Dealers in the United States and simple that no amount of pettifogging from railroad counsel on the floor of the Senate or elsewhere will much obscure it. Let us have a vote at once, and HOME REMEDIES FOR CHOLERA.-CASWELL, then the monopoly-taxed people will judge for them-SNACK & Co. offer their Home Rumnoins for Cholera. These are selves how much influence the Camden and Amboy

the result of extensive counsel with physicians, and are recommended to be used in the absence of the physician. Each box of the remedies contains a valuable trastise on the symptoms, treatment and prevention of the disease. Sole manufacturers, Caswall, Snack & Co., under Fifth Avenue Holei. CHOLERA.-DR. BICKNELL'S SYRUP is a reliable fabrics of Knox. the Hatter, for their acknowledged asperiority and egance, and the present demand for them is wonderfully active. To supply it there are two establishments for the safe of his latest style-the one at No. 151 Fulton st. and the other at No. 523 Broadway, under the Present House. Visit either. the Copperhead press, or perhaps from Mr. Garret tionary." The motion to reconsider was not pressed, LADIES, why are WHITE'S HATS like true friends? in preparation on the general subject of appointments.

Gentlemen's dress and business Hats of the best manufacture and ost approved styles. Youths' and boys' Hate and Caps, and a variety Emperor of Russia from an assassin. As Alexander is the Emancipator of Russia, and was the steadfast PERSONNAL WORLD, THE YOUTHPUL WORLD, THE ECONOMIC WORLD, ALL THE WORLD, or invited to GENENA, NO. 513 BROADWAY. there to inspect all that is dawning, graceful, useful, special, debonnair friend of this country during the war, there is a manuntil one man in favor of assassination could not ob-

> The Attorney-General has decided, and notified the by the last Legislature, annuls all those now in exstence. The only exceptions made in the bill are persons injured on the road, sick and disabled soldiers, and, we trust, will be rigidly enforced.

and amendments. If it is to be reported again, it ought to come in passable shape, for the length and range of the debate have sufficiently indicated what sort of a measure has a chance of being adopted.

The Senate bill for the admission of Colorado went through the House yesterday. An amendment postponing the operation of the act till the State Constition should have been amended by striking out the word "white" was rejected, 36 to 95. The bill was then passed-Yeas, 80; Nays, 55,

We trust the Finance Committee of the Senate will lose no time in considering Mr. Sherman's bill for consolidating the debt and reporting it to Congress. The subsided, and afterward hostilities were again renewed, the negroes suffering quite severely, the report stating that D of them were killed, while their dwellings and school-houses were demolished. The last story is that the city was theatened by the blacks with destruction by fire, and Gen. Stoneman had issued sundry orders designed to enforce a more quiet condition of affairs. country needs a thorough financial plan, and we know of none that would be more generally acceptable than this. An objection is made to the fourth section of the bill on the ground that it takes an undue advantage of holders of Seven-Thirties, by compelling them to decide six months before maturity whether they will accept another form of loan or national currency for their securities. We think it bad policy for a government to take a course which by any means could be construed into an attempt to drive a sharp bargain. But, at the same time, the Government must adopt a measure of self protection. Time will be necessary to provide the means to meet these Seven-Thirty notes as they mature. There are over \$800,000,000 of Seven-Thirty notes to be redeemed Parsons of Alabama.

From the last report of cholera in the lower bay, it spears there were 103 cases and one death during the revious 24 hours. The family of Mr. Jenkins, whose wif:

without creating heavy burdens; and the necessity of the last report of the last report of cholera in the lower bay, it spears there were 103 cases and one death during the without creating heavy burdens; and the necessity of the last report of cholera in the lower bay, it spears there were 103 cases and one death during the without creating heavy burdens; and the necessity of the last report of cholera in the lower bay, it spears there were 103 cases and one death during the without creating heavy burdens; and the necessity of the last report of cholera in the lower bay, it spears there were 103 cases and one death during the last report of cholera in the lower bay, it spears there were 103 cases and one death during the last report of cholera in the lower bay, it spears there were 103 cases and one death during the last report of cholera in the lower bay, it spears there were 103 cases and one death during the last report of cholera in the lower bay, it spears there were 103 cases are the last report of cholera in the lower bay, it spears the last report of cholera in the lower bay, it spears the last report of cholera in the lower bay, it spears the last report of cholera in the lower bay, it spears the last report of cholera in the lower bay, it spears the last report of cholera in the lower bay, it spears the last report of the last report of the last report of cholera in the lower bay, it spears the last report of cholera in the lower bay, it spears the last report of cholera in the lower bay, it spears the last report of the last report of the last report of cholera in the last report of the last rep time in Five-Twenties, to be ready upon the day of the Seven-Thirties mature, so as to be prepared for any decision the holders may make, is to place upon the Treasury a burden of enormous magnitude. The noney market cannot but suffer from the ignorance of

the Department and the indecision of note-holders. If the money value of the Seven-Thirty loan is thrown upon the market in currency, we shall have a period of inflation more extended, and, in the end, more disastrous than at any time of the war. If we confine ourselves to Five-Twenties as the only loan to be taken by those who returned Seven-Thirties, and hold an abundance of money, we merely assume a new six per cent goldbearing loan for at least five years succeeding the maturity of the Seven-Thirties without taking advantage of the increase in National prosperity, the abundance of money that National prosperity will bring, and the opportunity we shall have of reducing the rate of in-

By the plan of Mr. Sherman, the Government, like any prudent money-dealer, will know six months in advance what it will be called upon to do-the amount of money and of bonds it will have to provide. There will be no chance to create a panic or to demoralize the business of the country. At the same time, this fourth section is merely a matter of convenience, and not an essential part of the bill, and we are not anxious about its fate. We wish to see the Government reduce the rate of interest, and thus save 16} of the amount of the interest to be paid annually; and, u the second place, apply the money thus saved to the ayment of the National debt. As we showed yesterday, negotiating \$2,000,000,000 of a five per cent loan, and applying one per cent of that amount with compound interest for forty years, we shall be able to pay off \$2,000,000,000 of the National debt about the end of the present century. For this reason, we were willing to accept a thirty or forty-year loan. To provide agains any contingencies, however, and to make the job of paying our debt as easy as possible to our children, we should be willing to accept a longer loan than that provided by Mr. Sherman's bill-fifty years, for instance. The main points upon which we feel like in-

I. That the six per cent and seven and three-tenths per cent loans shall be converted into five per cent loans so soon as the terms of their creation will per-

II. That the Government shall not pay more than John Ericsson \$13,939 for plans of the Princeton, and to reimburse West Virginia for war expenses. A resolution was reported from the Military Committee to caucal the volumes of the roster of volunteers, already print. The bill to facilitate postal and military communication was debated by Messrs. Howard, Howe, Creswell and Sherman, and no vote taken. The Post-Office Appropriation bill was recalled from the House, and a motion to reconsider set down for Monday next. Adjourned. five per cent for money, when other countries, without one-half of our resources, can obtain at it a lower

III. That the loan shall be for as brief a period as prudence will permit.

IV. That a sinking fund shall be created, to show that we are sincerely anxious to pay our debt in time, and that, as an earnest of our faith, we provide the means for doing it.

The vote rejecting the Army bill was reconsidered, and the bill recommitted. A resolution of inquiry as to discriminations by Maximilian against American commerce was adopted. A communication was received from the Secretary of War concerning the murder of Union soldiers from North Carolina. A substitute for the House bill concerning Montana was reported and passed. The Senate bill to aid part of Utah and Arizona to Nevada was passed; likswise a bill to amend the organic act of Washington Territory, and a resolution to facilitate territorial communication. The bill for the admission of Colorado was passed, 80 to 55, and an amendment postponing its effect till "White" shall have been struck out of the Constitution was rejected 36 to 95. A message The fear that we cannot negotiate this loan at five per cent is unfounded. If we could borrow \$685,-984,000 at six per cent, and \$198,241,100 at five per cent in time of war, we can certainly reduce the rate to five per cent in time of peace, with the country rapidly increasing in wealth, and a fair plan of taxa-

our financiers. We venture to say that Jay Cooke, for instance, our faithful agent in the days of trouble, could be induced to do this same work for us in a time of peace. The Five-Twenty loan was as low as 92 during the war. The Seventy-Thirty could have been bought for 96 not many months ago. The Ten-Forties, a five per cent loan, sold for 954 yesterday about as much as the Seven-Thirties commanded at Christmas. If this Five Per Cent loan is worth as much now as a Seven-Thirty was six months ago, it requires very little calculation to show that it may be made par before the Seven-Thirties begin to mature. Let Congress pass Mr. Sherman's bill, and the Secretary of the Treasury put a five per cent forty or fifty-year consolidated loan on the market, in the hands of a capable and patriotic agent, and we venture to say that t will be at par before many weeks. The plan seems to be so full of common sense that we wonder any sagactous banker should oppose it.

## THE TAX ON BROKERS.

Mr. Surrogate Tucker-who finds so little to do in his responsible, lucrative office that he has spare and other interested roads are able to exert in the time to serve as a legislator at Albany-thus exhibits himself:

SURROGATE'S OFFICE, No. 41 Park-row, by New-York Citt, May 2, 1863.

THE TEBRIE appears to be in quest of information as to the votes of the "delogation from this city," at the last session of the Legislature, upon the act imposing additional laxes upon brokers and anctioneers. As I have the orint adjournal of the Assembly before, me. I am enabled to furnish the vote of that House on the final passage of the law on the 16th of March.

on the 16th of March.

The New-York City Assemblymen voted:
YEAS-Messrs. Berryman, Levinger and Stewart-aff Republicans

YEAS-Mossis. Berryman, Levinger and Stewart—all Republicans

NATS-Messis. Anderson. Cirtis, Donobo, Lyons, McCloskey,
Miner, Stevenson, Tracy and Tucker—all Demorate—9.
ABRENT—Messis. Hephuru and Jenkins, Republicans, and Creamer,
Frest and Seelascher, Democrats—5.
The total vote in the Assembly on the final passage of the
bill (which was introduced by Mr. Pelmer, Republican, of
Dutchees, and reported from Committee of Ways and Means
by Mr. Cochrane, Republican, of Albany), was, Yeas 69, all
Republicans, except two, and Nays 24, all Democrats.

The bill then went to the Senate. I cannot give you the
vote on its final passage there, as the printed files of the Senate
journal only reach to the 27th of March, up to which date it
had not passed that body.

Wou't you please ask The Tribune to publish this vote! It
seems to wish to east the responsibility for the passage of this
law upon the "delegation from this city." Ask it to show its
readers the record.

Very respectfully.

Mr. Tocker was perfectly aware, when he wrote

-Mr. Tucker was perfectly aware, when he wrote the above letter, that he had only to send it to THE TRIBUNE to insure its publication, because he had pre-

viously sent us statements in self-vindication, which we promptly published. It suited his tricky nature, however, to send it to The World, and make a pretense of fearing that we would refuse on publish it. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the act in question, we are told that it is palpably unconstitutional, in that it imposes a tax and specifies no object

to which the proceeds are to be applied; while our State Constitution (Art., VII. Sec., 13,) prescribes that Every law which imposes, continues or revives a tax, shall distinctly state the far and the object to which it shall be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object." -This clause, we are advised, "knocks" the new

act in question.

### LEGISLATIVE PURITY. The N. Y. Times ascails Senator Low for his sup-

port of the bill creating a Board of Fire Commissioners, and for insisting that the Health Commission should be named by the Governor. We cannot realize that such assaults need reply. They are prompted by personal spite, and can harm no one but their author.

On the general subject of legislative corruption,

The Times says:

"Sensiors Lent and Murphy, and Assemblyman Stewart of this City, are proverbially honest men. Their legislative record is clean. They have served the City faithfully, at the sartifice of time and money. Their reward for this is gratuitous abuse from a journal professiolly in favor of honest men.

"But The Induste does not stop with the abuse of upright recressibilities. It cass its mantic over 'country members, where corregions has not yet gained a footbold.

'The Trifle in has been loud-mouthed and bitter, for years, more the tourruption of members whom it new says, 'have not yet been reached.' The Trifle is new says, 'have not yet been reached.' The Trifle is new says, 'have not yet been reached.' The Trifle is now says, 'have not yet been reached.' The Trifle is now says, 'have not yet been reached.' The Trifle is now says, 'have not yet been reached.' The Trifle is now stail to be untrue. It knows that he had reached to the lossenses and profit is Chairman (whem it hands,' has gone hone with its hands and peckets toil (of 'unclean drippings.' When, some weeks \$60, the editor's situation was called to the lossenses and profit act the editor's situation was called to the lossenses and profit act the editor's situation was called to the lossenses and profit act the control of the stop in the says of the Assembly, he replied that so long as they did not steal s called to the looseness and profligacy velement and cismonus for legislative reform, assails none men whom it dislikes, while it uphoids and indores corruptionists. There is, therefore, so far as THE TRUBURE is correned, nothing to encourage integrity, and nothing to restrain corruption. THE TRUBURE is for and against good as bad men, according to its preferences or prejudices. It see corruption in true men, or purity in false ones, capriciously Its passion for 'reform' is spasmodic."

-If it be true that we have dealt in "gratuitou might do wrong to serve his friends; he could not rob the public to enrich himself. We think he has had bad advisers, and has been sometimes misled; but we believe no harsh word has ever been applied to him in

Toward Mr. Lent, we feel differently. He was ndorsed and supported by the Citizens' Association; Mr. Murphy was not. We urged every one to vote for him, as we did not for Mr. Murphy. The fact that he failed to resist the New-Broadway and kindred swindles, and voted generally in opposition o the views of the Citizens' Association, whose principles he professed to adopt when he wanted their votes, has done somewhat to weaken our faith in numan nature, especially of the office-seeking variety. The Times savs we "know" that the late Assembly

was "vastly more" corrupt than its predecessor, and that "the Railroad Committee, and especially its chairman, has gone home with its hands and pockets full of 'unclean drippings.' "-We certainly do not know aught of this; but if The Times knows it, that will suffice. We call, therefore, on The Times, and especially on Mr. Thurlow Weed, who is manifestly the writer of its article, to give the proper information to the District-Attorney, whose sworn duty it is to cause this chairman and his guilty colleagues to be indicted and brought to justice. We have laws which deal rigorously with such crimes as are here plainly charged. We believe the chairman of the commit tee in question is Mr. Parker of Cayuga; but, be he whomsoever he may, if he has gone home with his hands and pockets full," as charged by The Times, he ought to be in prison directly. And so of his fellow committee-men. We do not remember their names, and do not care who they are. If they are such villains as The Times plainly asserts, they should be inclosed by four stone walls, with an iron door and a barred window, before another week passes. Will The Times do its duty !

It is not true, as The Times asserts, that we ever expressed indifference to any legislative corruption but such as imposed burdens on the State. We may have said that our chief concern was to keep down taxation, but nothing further. These tale-bearing gobetweens are never wholly truthful.

As to our partialities in the premises, we have had most to say of the shortcomings of Senator Lent, whom we tried hardest to elect, and of Assembly man Brandreth, for whom we have thrice voted. Of those whose election we deprecated, we have said very little. Mr. Littlejohn is not our friend; yet we have seen no occasion to speak of him this Winter but in terms of commendation. No person has been spoken well or ill of by us save with direct reference to his own acts and votes. The Times is well aware that we believe in the Citi-

zens' Association as a body of upright, intelligent, public-spirited tax-payers, singly intent on saving our citizens from legislative and municipal thieves.

commend or censure members with regard only to our prejudices.

#### ENGLISH RESOURCES-AMERICAN SUP-PLIES.

"Reer is not a staff of life," says The London News, though it may occasionally serve, for want of som more generous opiate, to make a famished rustic, fed on fresh air, forget the sordid anguish of his home." But to make an Englishman's beer cheaper, or in other words to remove the tax on malt, is, we suppose, always a favorite measure with the country Tories when they find themselves opposed to making an English workingman's life dearer by granting him the franchise; just as our own Tories, who aim to keep down millions of laboring people, are of all others most anxious that whisky should at the same time be cheap. Mr. Mill, in the House of Commons, has met this state of mind with a conclusive pocketargument of facts and figures, surmounted by a highly eloquent appeal "in the name of a dutiful concern for posterity," to which Tory gentlemen are so generally obtuse. It interests us especially to know how the malt tax is mixed up, not with the payment of the English debt alone, but with the duration of one of the most important of English resources. Two years of Crimean war added to the great debt

50 years; and on this The Times remarks that, in the course of things, another great war, at least as expensive, will occur within the century. Between the past and the future, how, then, stands England ! Mr. Mill quotes two facts of signal advice and warning to English statesmen. Science points out, on the one hand, that the English nation "greatly exceeds the number of population that can be supported from its own soil;" and, on the other, "that the exhaustion of coal supplies is no longer a question of centuries but of generations." Mr. Stanley Jevons has written a work on "The Ceal Question," which demonstrates unanswerably to Mr. Mill that, at the present rate of coal consumption, three generations at most will leave no workable coal nearer than 4,000 feet depth, and that the expense of raising it from that depth will entirely put it out of the power of the country to compete in manufactures with the richer coal-fields of other countries." A few figures narrow and define the dilemma. Sixty or seventy years back, the whole United Kingdom consumed only about 5,000,000 tuns annually; in 1864 the amount reached 93,000,000, and, including waste of slack at the pit's mouth, it could not have been less than 120,000,000. The drain has been so great that onehalf the store is already gone, and not much skill of arithmetic seems required to compute that in 100 years at most the English mines will be past working. The most hopeful imagine that, in view of certain precedents of supply, some new source of warmth, light and heat will be invented; but this no economist will consider himself wise to reckon. What follows, which concerns Englishmen or our-

selves! If English revenue is to become extinct in one of the most important resources, surely it would be unwise to abolish another revenue whose loss would make something like a revolution in finance, and more than anything else imprudent for England to bequeath to posterity an undiminished National debt without certain assets of resources? It interests us especially to infer that while coal grows dearer in England as its supplies reach toward exhaustion, the over-crowd of English labor must tend where fuel is plenty. As manufactures seek the coal mines, so whatever loss in this respect England sustains, ought to be a gain to the mines and forges of America. We are in want of neither coal nor iron, but of that whereof England has already too much-Labor.

# PARINE IN ALABAMA.

M. Cruikshank, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Alabama, reports officially to Gen. Swayne that he has issued rations at public cost to the starving as follows:

1886. Whites, Blacks, January 5,245 2,426 February 13,0 1 4,107 March 17,204 5,677 The number of persons receiving relief from the

Bureau in March was as follows: Whites....Men. 1.085 Women, 4.565 Children, 11,287

He further reports the destitution rapidly on the crease; some having actually starved, while many who have hitherto fed themselves must henceforth be subsisted at public cost or perish.

at the expenditures of the abused Freedmen's Bureau are largely if not mainly devoted to the rescue of Southern Whites from starvation, we should be willing to leave the assaults on that Bureau unanswered evermore. A BIT OF HISTORY.

# There have been various recent allusions, in our

City papers and others, to a plan of reconstruction prepared by Robert Dale Owen, and said to have en submitted by him to the Reconstruction Committee. The versions of this plan given to the public have been all more or less incorrect. It was debated, on several days, by the Reconstruction Committee, amended by them in some unimportant particulars, twice passed upon favorably, and reconsidered; finally, a motion made to report it to the House, and carried by almost unanimous vote of the Republican members action on this vote being suspended out of ourtesy to the Chairman of the Committee, Senator Fessenden, then absent on account of illness,

Meanwhile, the members from New-York met in aucus and decided that it was inexpedient at resent to include the suffrage question in any article mendatory of the Constitution. So did the members from Indiana; so, also, those from Illinois-all with a similar result. Before Mr. Fessenden recovered so as to be able to attend to his Committee duties, such representations had in consequence been made to the Committee, as caused a change of plan. Mr. Owen's plan was contained in two papers-one

joint resolution amendatory of the Constitution be other a bill to provide for the admission to Congress of members from the ex-insurrectionary States. As the latter recites the amendment proposed in the former, it exhibits the entire plan. It is as A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE STATES

I.ATELY IN REBELLION TO THERE FULL POLITICAL BIGHTS.

Habrosa, It is expedient that the States lately in insurrection should, at the earliest day consistent with the future peace and safety of the Union, he restored to full participation in all political rights; and whereas, the Congress did, by joint resolution, propose for ratification to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, an article in the following words, to wit (the Constitutional article here inserted), now, therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That whenever the above recified amendment shall have become part of the Constitution, and any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the same, and shall have modified its Constitution and laws in conformity therewith. the Senators and Representatives from such State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having takeof the required oaths of office, be admitted into Congress.

Second: And be it further enacted, That when any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution, any part of the direct tax, under the act of Angust 5, 1861, which may romain due and ampoid in such State, may be assumed and paid by such State, and the payment thereof, upon proper assurances from such State, to be given to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, may be postpared for a period not exceeding ten years from and after the passage of this act.

Had this bill been reported from the Committee, it

Had this bill been reported from the Committee, it might, from the scruples of the States referred to, have failed; so that it may be as well that it was delaved by the accident referred to. The above is a curious bit of history nevertheless.

Mr. John Ross does not seem to have equaled Mr. E. B. Ketchum in the amount of his operations; but in all other respects we are compelled to admit his superior genius. Ketchum had all the advantages which a partnership in an eminent banking house could give. Ross was a stranger in Wall-st., had been in business only six months, and yet in that period

and by means of forged checks and bonds realize about \$400,000. The method of his swindling was equally adroit and bold, while the confiding simplicity of his victims might, in one case, at least, have rewarded a much less astute and enterprising rescality. In the Ketchem and Jenkins times we heard a good deal about reform in the method of doing business in the street and in the banks. We suppose Mr. Ross's uninterrapted success may be regarded as a test of the sincerity and intelligence of those efforts.

## THE GERMANS IN AMERICA.

The stirring events in Germany find, of course, an echo among the German population of this country, which is supposed to number more than five million souls. The points on which the immense majority of the German people have come to an understandingopposition to a civil war, the right of the people of Schleswig-Holstein to choose, by universal suffrage, their own Government, and the convocation of a National German Parliament, to be elected by universal suffrage-meet, so far as we can learn from the German papers of the United States, with an almost unanimous approval. It is felt, however, that the realization of these popular wishes can hardly be expected without a severe contest, and that even their calization would only be the prelude to a final and decisive conflict between the national will which claims to establish its sovereignty, and the combined power of the princes, who try to save from the impending collapse of the old confederacy what is possible.

The Germans of the United States, conscious of their numerical strength, feel a natural desire to give expression to their sympathy with the present popular ovement in Germany, and to aid, to the best of their ability, in bringing about the only solution which they would regard as satisfactory and final-the ostablishment of a German Republic. It is though that whatever difference of opinion may prevail at regards American politics, the majority of the American Germans will feel an interest and take an active part in all efforts tending to establish the unity of Germany and the principle of popular sovereignty.

A preliminary meeting, to which prominent men of all political parties had been invited, took place in this city yesterday. The attendance at the meeting was large, and a deep interest was shown on the part of all present in the objects of the meeting. It is expected that this meeting will soon be followed by others in all the States of the Union, and it will result in the establishment of a permanent organization, embracing all the Germans who desire the establishment of a united and Republican Germany.

## DOUBLE TREASON. In the recent treason case—the State of Tennessee

vs. De Witt C. Williams-tried in the State Circuit Court at Knoxville, Judge J. P. Swann ruled as fol-

Union, it was a war against the State, as wends as purges the States.

3. The pardon of the President, in such cases, purges the offense against the United States, but does not affect the offense against the State.

4. The fact that the Rebellion assumed the dimensions and recognized character of a civil and public war does not prevent the citizens of Tennessee who entered the service of the Confederate States, after that time, from being punished at traitors by the State courts of Tennessee.

5. The Act of Assembly, passed on the 3d day of May, 1861, repealing so much of the troason act as made offenses against the United States punishable as troason against the State is utterly null and void, having been passed by legislators whom the court judicially knows to have been engaged in treasonable purposes.

treasonable purposes.
6. The decisions and opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the cases of Amy Warwick and others, and Mrs. Alexander's cotton and others, are no anthority whatever in trials for treason.

The proper test of degrees of sanity or insanity in all subjects of lunatico inquirendo would be the proportionate understanding or misunderstanding elicited of the Schleswig-Holstein question. That the old King Frederick William and Count Bismark are not of very sound mind, in a Schleswig point of view, we may judge from a grouping of their declarations in one of the French journals. In May, 1863, M. Bismark declared Christian IX. of Denmark the only legitimate sovereign and ruler of the Duchies; in May, 1864, he had no right at all: later, it was the burg; then again, King Christian; last of all, the King of Prussia. Such and other curious accordances run wild in the diplomatic mazes of the interminable and inexplicable Schleswig-Holstein question.

"It is thought here that the battle of the Union is now being fought in Washington, and that if the President trimmple the Union will be maintained, and that if the President is defeated the days of the Union are straitly numbered. There is wonderful unanimity of ociaion. All the London papers, except The Daily New and The Star, commend the policy of President Johnson."

Daily News and The Star were the only London dailies that stood by the Union in its struggle against Secession. All the rest were as openly if not as real ously pro-Rebel as The Daily News of this City.

Ten Negroes Killed—School-Houses and Dwell-ings Destroyed.

MEMPHS. Tenn., Thursday, May 3, 1803.

About 30 houses occupied by colored people, and all the negro school-houses in south Memphis, were pulled down or burned last night.

Great uneasiness is felt. They are kept in the leart op-portion of the left Regulars. Gen. Stoneman this after-noon served a notice upon the Mayor, the Common Coun-cil, and County efficers, forbidding the assembling of any bodies of armed men, black or white, except the police, so far as they are relied on to preserve the peace. A large number of negroes were arrested to-day, and found heavi-ly armed.

The loss of Howland, Parser & Co. is \$30,000, and they are insured for \$18,000.

The loss of Callerke & Morey is \$15,000, and they are insured for \$5,000.

Eugines from Sandy Hill, Glens Falls and Saratoga were soon on hand, and succeeded in keeping the flames

Fire in Cincinnati.

Westamaker's furniture factory on Columbia-st. was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about \$18,000; mostly covered by insurances. Patriotic Festivities at Ottaws, C. W .- Becep

Patriotic Festivities at Ottaws, C. W.—Reception to Lord Monch.

Ottawa, C. W., Thursday, May 3, 1866.

There was a grand reception last evening to the Governor-General, Lord Monck, on the occasion of his arriving here to take a permanent residence. It was a public holiday. Triumphal arches were creeted, and the volunteers, firemen and citizens turned out to meet him. Upon his arrival, the Mayor read an address of welcome, and pledged the City of Ottawa, in common with the rest of the people of Canada, to defend the rights and liberties and the British connection. The Governor replied in a stfring speech, and said the armed demonstration which circumstances compelled the Provinces to make, was not without benefit. They had given a vigorous national life in British America, which the people were both willing and able to defend. The same feeling in Nova Scotis and New-Brunswick gives an earnest of the increased vitality from the political union which he confidently expected would soon take place. The Home Government had signified its unqualified approbation of the measures for the defense of the Province, and had promised to send all the reënforcements that may be asked. Other addresses and replies followed in the same strain.

THIS AFTERNOON at Z and THIS EVENING at 31 CLAUDE MARKELL OF THE DIOT OF THE TARBES-ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CHRISTITES

THIS EVENING OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTRELSY BALLADS, COMICAL ACTS FARRES, BUILLESQUES, DANCES, SOLOS, DUETS, etc. To concode with the face, BLACK STATES.

THIS EVENING, M. JEGRGE SIMPSON'S CONCERT. Miss. Zada Harrison Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. Jules Lambard, Miss Maulda E. Toedt, Mr. George W. Morgan.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
THIS DAY and EVENING, the Forty-first Annual Exhibition of ORIGINAL WORKS by Living Artists.

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The Hon. TROMAS G. ALFORD, Libert-Gov. of N. Y.
F. W. and H. B. Gatus, General Agents.

LADIES about reformshing will find a choice stock of

Children having warms require immediate attention, as neglect of

BURNETT'S STANDARD COOKING EXTRACTS ARE carefully prepared from fruits and spaces of the best quality, and challonge competition. Their universal success is based upon their merit.

tels in the United States. For sale by choice Druggists and Grocers DALLEY'S GALVANIC HORSE SALVE cures the

Bruisca. Every horse owner should have it. Sold by all Druggists, TO CHOW OR NOTTO CHEW-THAT IS THE OCESTION.

METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is the

DAME'S PULMO-BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Cough

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS AT REDUCED PRICES.

WINDOW SHADES,
ALL KINDS STYLES AND PRICES.
BRAY'S PATRICE SHADE G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway. LUMBER.

William. Writing & Co.,
First are, corner Thirty-shinth-st.,
bare the largest about of Luxuan in the city, which they sell in a
potition with the Albury and Troy Yards.

MARVIN'S NEW PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

SCHMBR LORENGES are a safe and effectual preventive of Asiatic Cholera. For sale by Druzgists.

A TIGHT STITCH WITH A SINGLE TERRAD!—See "Grand Frial of Sewing Machines"—sent free, with samples of Work.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Maunfacturers. GROVER ! No. 495 Broadway.

THE improved Elliptic Sewing-Machines. - A. H. Schlan, No. 27 Broadway. Agents wanted.

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, L.L. D.-The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians 1,600 Chestnut et., Phila.; Astorph., N.Y.; 19 Green et., Boston. Avoid Caudulent imitations of his patents.

Secured by letters patent in the United States and France.
PRINGER THE NEW YORK DESIGNATION COMPANY.
At their Laboratory.
Now. 293, 300 and 321 Hanny etc., New York. Event Panity should have these distributants and use them daily their Sick Rooms, Univars, Norse ains, Water Closets, Privies. CHILDRA, GUTTERS and SEWERS.
They should be used in all SCADERS.

The bill to facilitate commercial and postal and

report of Gen. Smith and James T. Brady. Various Senate bills and resolutions were taken from the table and referred. The Senate resolution to extend the time for completing the Union Pacific Railroad was amended by

completing the Union Pacific Railroad, was amended by adding the Northern Pacific Railroad, and passed. A bill to incorporate the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home in the District of Columbia was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Poland of Vermont, the Senate yesterday recalled the Post-Office Appropriation bill from the House, in order to allow a motion to reconsider the amendment concerning the pay of officers appointed by the President and unconfirmed by the Senate. Mr. Poland borrowed a word from Davis, and denounced the amendment as "revoluand will lie on the table till Monday to await a bill now

Mr. Stevens attempted vesterday to introduce a resolution of congratulation on the escape of the fest propriety in such a resolution. But Mr. Ross bjected, and Mr. Stevens said he would withdraw it

licers of several of the railroads to that effect, that the law prohibiting the issuing of free passes, passed and officers and employees of the companies. It is a timely and wholesome abatement of a great abuse,

The vote rejecting the Army bill was yesterday reonsidered in the House, in order to recommit the bill

THE CONSOLIDATED NATIONAL DEBT.

rest and creating a sinking fund for the payment of the National debt.

supported their nominees last November and December because they were theirs, when we might, in some instances, have preferred different candidates. We have seconded, and shall continue to sustain, their general efforts, because we believe them well intended and generally judicious. We have faith in those members of the Legislature who support and little or none in those who oppose the measures of this Asso- gained credit and position that enabled him to postponing its effect till "White" shall have been struck out of the Constitution was rejected 36 to 95. A message to the President stating that it is income to the spirit of the American people at I the genius of ciation. And this is our answer to the charge that we outwit some of the shrewdest men in the street.

of England as much as had been economized from it in

1. The defendant by the same act may be guilty of treason against both the United States and the State of Tennesseo, and may be punished by both Governments for the same act.

2. The court and jury can take judicial notice of the public history of the country, and it being one of the objects of the late war to change the relation of Tennessee to the Federal Union, it was a war against the State, as well as the United States.

ever in trials for treason.

7. Although the laws of nations protect beligerents during the existence of war from prosecution in the civil courts for treason, yet, after the war is over, and peace declared, the soldiers who narticipated in the rebellion or war, may be pusished as traiters therefor.

8. In trials for felony, the jury are judges of both the law and the facts, but only judges of the law as prepounded to them by the court.

If we could only have the truth generally known Duke of Augustenburg; later still, the Duke of Olden-

The Daily News has a London letter which glee-

-It is a curious coincidence, isn't it! that The

THE MEMPHIS RIOTS.

or burned last night.

Ten negroes were killed during the day and night.
Everything is quiet this morating, and it is hoped that
order is fully restored.

Nearly all the negroes field to the woods last night, but
returned again this morning.

SECOND DISPATCH. SECOND DISPATCH.

MEMPHS, Theradar, May 3, 1866.

The city remains quiet at 9 o'clock to-night. The negro soldiers recently mustered out were paid off in Fort Pickering to-day. They threaten to burn the city to-night. Great uneasiness is felt. They are kept in the fort by a first supersymmetry of the Strangaran this after-

At Fort Edward, N. N.—Less. \$65,000.

Four Enward, Theraday, May 3, 1806.

To-day about 64 o'clock a fire broke out in the Pottery owned by Satterlee & Morey.

The fire soon reached Howland, Palser and Co.'s papermill, which, together with a large quantity of wood and straw, was entirely destroyed.

The loss of Howland, Palser & Co. is \$50,000, and they